the list to the Amildar, that officer being instructed to examine during his tours the progress made in each village under each item. If this was done, there was some possibility of village improvement work being carried on systematically.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) observed that instructions to that effect had long since been issued to the officers and the work was being done on those lines.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY also suggested that prizes might be instituted for being awarded to the villages showing the best work.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) said that that was also being done.

At this stage, the House adjourned to meet again at 12 of the clock the following day (Friday, 30th September 1938).

THIRD DAY.

Friday, 30th September 1938.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on Friday, 30th September 1938, at 12 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Merino Rams.

Q.—5. **Messrs. B. MUNIVENKATAPPA** and **N. APPANNA REDDY** (Bangalore Taluk); **T. THIMMARAYAPPA** and **Patel HONNASIDDAIYA** (Magadi Taluk); **T. MADIAH GOWDA** and **M. SIDDE GOWDA** (Channapatna Taluk); **B. CHOODE GOWDA** and **M. B. GURULINGIAH** (Closepet Taluk); **C. N. NARASINGA RAO** (Bangalore City Municipality); **K. NARAYANA SETTY** (Magadi Municipality); **S. KARIYAPPA** and **Gurukar VENKATARAMANE GOWDA** (Kankanhaili Taluk); **A. M. VENKATASAMIAH** (Closepet Municipality); **A. HANUMANTHARAYAPPA** (Devanhalli Taluk); **H. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO, K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR, B. M. MUNISWAMAPPA** and **V. VENKATESAIYA** (Special Interests); **Patel HANUME GOWDA** (Dodballapur Taluk); **B. MALLAPPA** and **A. M. CHANNAMARE GOWDA** (Nelamangala Taluk); **K. P. PARASIVIAH** (Kankanhalli Municipality); **S. SHARABHANNA** (Anekal Taluk); **Shampur PAPANNA** and **S. MUNIVENKATAPPA** (Minorities).

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the object of getting merino rams from other countries; when they were brought; the amount spent therefor and the income therefrom;

(*b*) the places where there are sheep rearing farms in the State;

(*c*) the income and expenditure incurred since 1930 up to date from the sheep-rearing station at Kolar;

(*d*) (i) the names of taluks in Kolar District where instructions about sheep-rearing have been imparted and the business developed; (ii) the other districts, taluks, hoblies and villages where people have been educated in this industry (names to be furnished);

(*e*) whether sheep-rearing stations will be similarly established hereafter in every taluk, hobli-headquarter and the conditions on which rams and ewes will be supplied to the raiyats desirous of owning them;

(*f*) whether there have been any such requisitions from raiyats since 1930, and if so, how many and how they were disposed of (the addresses of such of those raiyats who have been supplied with rams and ewes may be furnished)?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa).**—

(*a*) The object of importing merino sheep is to evolve a type, by cross-breeding with the local type, so as to

improve the quantity and quality of wool.

The following were the years in which the merinos were imported:—

		£	sh.	d.
1920-30—Australia	4 rams	71	2	10
1930-31—S. Africa	6 „	117	15	2
1932-33 „	2 „	38	0	10
1933-34 „	3 „	64	10	0
1937-38 „	3 „	85	3	4
	Total ...	376	12	2

The direct income from wool from rams is about Rs. 15 per head per annum.

(*b*) Hebbal (Bangalore), Yelachihalli (Mysore), Ajjampur (Tarikere), and Basur (Kadur).

(*c*) There is no sheep-rearing station at Kolar.

(*d*) (i) All taluks of Kolar District where it has been possible to supply the limited number of improved rams that could be produced.

(ii) Parts of Closepet, Channapatna, Hunsur, Nagamangala, Dodballapur, Bangalore and Hoskote taluks.

A Sheep Breeders' Association is newly started at Mysore.

(*e*) The work will be extended gradually as funds permit.

(*f*) Yes. But there is no separate record of such requisitions and their number cannot be readily furnished.

T. MADIAH GOWDA.—How many of the rams imported so far are alive now?

The DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE (Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer).—Two.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Why did as many as 16 die? What is the life period of these rams?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.— About 10 years, during which period they are fit for service for 7 years. As they are imported from foreign countries, they do not live long owing to the climatic conditions here.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—What is the benefit derived by the State from these rams?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Improvement of the local breed is the benefit.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.— How far has that object been gained actually?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—I cannot say exactly how many cross-bred rams have been produced. But I can say that the number may come to some hundreds.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Have not people been asking for the supply of a larger number of these cross-bred rams? If so, will the Government take steps to supply them?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.— Yes, as far as funds permit.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.— Is not sheep-breeding an important industry in the State?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Yes.

Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—If so, why not import rams and supply more cross-bred animals?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—As far as possible, it is being done.

Mr. H. KRISHNA MURTHI ACHAR.— Will action be taken to open a sheep-rearing station in Kolar?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.— The department can supply rams to the Sheep Breeders' Association wherever they exist.

Mr. H. KRISHNA MURTHI ACHAR.— Has it not come to notice that the association has not been able to meet all the demands?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—I do not think so, because most of the requirements of the other districts are being met from the Kolar District.

Mr. H. KRISHNA MURTHI ACHAR.— Is it not a fact that in Mulbagal, the flock of sheep is large so that a larger supply of merino rams or at least cross-bred animals is required if the breed has to be improved?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.— Yes. But that is the case in some other places also.

Mr. H. KRISHNA MURTHI ACHAR.— Even then, should not the department attempt to improve the breed?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—It is a question of gradual development—in other words, a question of time. All the State over, cross-bred rams are required. Gradually this demand is being met. It is not possible to meet it all at once for want of funds.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA.— Is there any sheep-rearing station in Kolar?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—As stated in the answer, there is no such station in Kolar, but there is a Breeders' Association.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA.—Is the department aware that the Kolar District Board is maintaining a flock of country sheep?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Yes.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA.—Were merino rams supplied for service in this flock?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—In particular cases, this is being done. By allowing the merino rams to mate with cross-bred ewes, a better type of animals could be brought into existence. It is not advisable to allow the mating of merino rams themselves direct with country ewes.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA.—The District Board is maintaining a flock. If there is a requisition for service by the merino rams or even by cross-bred rams will it be complied with?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—To the extent possible, it will be done.

Mr. KRISHNA RAO GANESHA RAO GURUJAR.— Has this experiment been tried in malnad?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Yes, and there is also a station at Ajjâmpur. In one or two other places too, the service of the merino rams has been given.

Mr. KRISHNA RAO GANESHA RAO GURUJAR.—Which are those places?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—I cannot give the details off-hand.

Mr. KRISHNA RAO GANESHA RAO GURUJAR.—The service of the rams may be given to Mudigere and Koppa also.

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—The member's request will be noted.

Mr. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—What is the difficulty in giving the service of merino rams wherever they are wanted?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—There are thorough-bred rams, each costing Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. They cannot be given for service indiscriminately on country flock as their life in this country is short. They are intended for producing cross-bred rams, and the latter can be given for service on country flocks.

Mr. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—If necessary, why not import a few more animals?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Every year some animals are being imported to the extent funds are available.

Mr. B. CHAMAIYA.—Is it not possible to supply cross-bred rams at upset prices?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—This is being done now. The upset price charged is Rs. 10 per animal.

Mr. B. CHAMAIYA.—Will they be supplied to all places?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—That is not possible just now.

Mr. B. CHAMAIYA.—Is the wool of the cross-bred animals as good as that of the merino rams?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—No. But it is better than the wool of the country sheep.

Mr. B. CHAMAIYA.—How many generations would it take for the country sheep to reach that standard?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—It can never equal merino wool.

Mr. B. CHAMAIYA.—Are the merino rams better than local sheep even for purposes of mutton?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Mutton sheep are different. This type of sheep can be seen at Baunur—the animals weighing 70 to 80 lbs.

Mr. H. K. VEERANNA GOWDA.—How long did the imported rams keep alive in this country?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Some died on the way, some within a few days of their coming here. On the whole, it may be said that their average life was one year.

Mr. H. K. VEERANNA GOWDA.—As regards the yield of wool, does it increase or decrease with each generation?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—It increases but the yield is likely to fall unless they are graded up continuously. So it is necessary to continue the introduction of a fresh strain of blood and for this purpose, merino rams are necessary.

Mr. H. K. VEERANNA GOWDA.—Have the Government any idea of importing more animals?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—That is the idea. But it is a question of funds.

Mr. H. K. VEERANNA GOWDA.—Wherefrom does the department get them?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—From the Agricultural Department of the Dominion of South Africa. They select the best animals, insure them and send them on to us.

Mr. H. K. VEERANNA GOWDA.—Does the department get any money when the animals die, because they are insured?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Yes. That question is now under correspondence with the company concerned.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA.—There are only two merino rams alive now. Can they serve all the four farms?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—In Ajjampur and Basur we have merino rams. And in Hebbal we have good varieties of cross-breds. During the mating season, the merino rams will be sent to these places.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA.—Is not a sheep-rearing station necessary for Kolar?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—But it depends upon climatic conditions. For instance, in Ajjampur, the merino rams live for a long time, but if they are taken to Kolar, they may die. That is why high-class cross-breds are supplied for Kolar. In Goribidnur and also in Bowringpet, there are good flocks and to those places, merino rams are being sent during the mating season.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA.—Has all the work so far done not resulted in producing a sufficient number of cross-bred rams for service in all the places?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—No, because the number of cross-breds is limited.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Are any rams being imported from Australia?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—No, there are difficulties in the way of doing so. So, we get them from South Africa. Of the two rams now living, one is Australian and the other South African.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Which is better?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Both are equally good.

Lokasevaniratha Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY.—What will be the cost price and what the transport charges for each ram got from South Africa?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—The cost ranges from £5 to £50 and the transport charges about Rs. 100.

Mr. Gurukar VENKATARAMANE GOWDA.—Who is the officer in charge of the rams and their work?

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA.—There are fieldmen in all the taluks. So what is the difficulty in maintaining a few rams in each taluk?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Not all fieldmen can take proper care of merino rams. There are some Inspectors and Fieldmen specially trained for the purpose.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA.—How many fieldmen with the required training are available in the Kolar District?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Only a few. We shall increase their number also in course of time.

Mr. Gurukar VENKATARAMANE GOWDA.—At least in future, will more work be done in this direction?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—To the extent funds become available, it will be done. Meanwhile the Government are pleased to note that the members are so keen about this activity of the department.

Hand-loom Weaving Industry.

Q.—7. Messrs. Shampur PAPANNA and S. MUNIVENKATAPPA (Minorities); T. THIMMARAYAPPA and Patel HONNASIDDAIYA (Magadi Taluk); T. MADIAH GOWDA and M. SIDDEGOWDA (Channapatna Taluk); B. CHOODE GOWDA and M. B. GURULINGIAH (Closepet Taluk); C. N. NARASINGA RAO (Bangalore City Municipality); K. NARAYANA SETTY (Magadi Municipality); S. KARIAPPA and Gurukar VENKATARAMANE GOWDA (Kankanhalli Taluk); A. M. VENKATASAMIAH (Closepet Municipality); N. APPANNA REDDY (Bangalore Taluk); A. HANUMANTHARAYAPPA (Devanhalli Taluk); H. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO, K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR, B. M. MUNISWAMAPPA and V. VENKATESAIYA (Special Interests); Patel HANUME GOWDA (Dodballapur Taluk); B. MALLAPPA and A. M. CHANNAMARE GOWDA (Nelamangala Taluk,); K. P. PARASIVIAH (Kankanhalli Municipality); and S. SHARABHANNA (Anekal Taluk).

Will the Government be pleased to state:—